



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

York via Naples, 27 cabin and 43 steerage passengers and 29 pieces of baggage were inspected and passed.

February 10, steamship *Spartan Prince*, the Prince Line, bound for New York via Naples, 3 cabin and 37 steerage passengers and 19 pieces of baggage were inspected and passed.

Respectfully,

RUPERT BLUE,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GENOA, ITALY, *February 19, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit abstract of bills of health and the regular report of inspections for the week ended February 18: On February 15, steamship *Kaiser Wilhelm II*, North German Lloyd Line, bound for New York via Naples; 43 cabin and 100 steerage passengers and 77 pieces of baggage were inspected and passed. There were 3 rejections on account of favus, trachoma, and anchylosis of the knee-joint, respectively.

Respectfully,

RUPERT BLUE,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Naples.

NAPLES, ITALY, *February 14, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended February 14, 1900, the following ships were inspected:

On February 9, the steamship *Ems* of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 22 cabin and 726 steerage passengers and 97 pieces of large and 656 pieces of small baggage.

On February 10, the steamship *Chateau Yquem* of the Fabre Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 407 steerage passengers and 57 pieces of large and 428 pieces of small baggage. The contents of 3 large and 5 small pieces of baggage were disinfected by means of steam.

On February 14, the steamship *Spartan Prince* of the Prince Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 10 cabin and 915 steerage passengers and 125 pieces of large and 941 pieces of small baggage.

Respectfully,

VICTOR G. HEISER,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

JAPAN.

No case of plague since January 13—Dysentery decreasing.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *February 7, 1900.*

SIR: I am pleased to have the honor to report that no new case of plague has occurred in Japan, with the exception of Formosa, since January 13, the date of the latest case at Osaka. I am, however, continuing the disinfection of the effects of all passengers from or who have